namely jenmom lands, and in regard to lands under long leases covering 10 acres and upwards. The present election rules were very vague and they gave infinite latitude to the revenue officers under whose supervision elections were held. In the rules proposed to be revised, the powers of the Tahsildar who wielded great influence over elections should be curtailed. The rules for the Municipal councils might suffice for the Assembly also. The Peishkars generally did not take up earnestly defects in elections brought to their notice and they oftentimes wished to avoid having a new election. A special officer should be empowered to go into the election question and election lists should be published from time to time. In the Member's opinion, it was desirable to appoint judicial officers in place of revenue officers, as officers responsible for elections. The Member suggested that judicial officers, preferably Munsiffs, and wherever they were absent Stationary Magistrates, might be authorised to conduct election enquiries as people had some faith in their judicious method of work. The Member also suggested that the lower limit of the income qualification should be between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 a year.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

167. (a) Establishment of Taluk Boards throughout the State and entrusting all Maramat works not costing over Rs. 20,000 to them.

(b) Constitution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly under Legislative Enactment.

Mr. Lona Ouseph (Member, Municipal Council, Parur) said that in respect of administrative rights and privileges, Travancoreans who were more advanced and educated than the people of British India had not at present even a tenth of the rights and privileges conferred on the latter by the British Indian Government. The Member was thankful for the assurance given in the opening Address in regard to certain reforms in administrative matters and suggested that the following reforms might be introduced :

(*a*) The majority of the members of the Legislative Council should be non-official representatives of the people; and the Council should be empowered to pass the Budget.

(*b*) Local Boards should be introduced in every taluk, the Members and President thereof being elected by the people. All maramat works not costing more than Rs. 20,000 should be entrusted to them.

(*c*) The constitution and working of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly should be based on a legislative enactment and the Assembly should be empowered to consider and pass resolutions on administrative questions. If the proposed Legislative Council did not alter such resolutions, Government should accept such resolutions and a Proclamation should be issued accordingly.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

168. Unsympathetic attitude of Government towards Ezhava problems.

Mr. T. K. Madhavan (Member, Nominated) said that his brother members had already made representations about the grievances of the Ezhava community and requested that their representations might be given fair consideration. He then submitted two memorials signed by the Ezhava members of the Assembly, one about the Ezhava Bill and the other about the admission of Ezhavas into temples.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

169. Needs of the Kunnattur Taluk.

Mr. R. Madhavan Oonnithan (Member, Kunnattur Taluk) stated that the Adur lower grade English school was a flourishing institution with a strength of 207 pupils. The Government was realising a net income of at least Rs. 500 per year from the school. The strength of the school was steadily increasing and it was likely that the neighbouring schools of Tumpaman and Pattanamtitta would serve as feeder institutions for a High School at Adur. He, therefore, requested that Form IV

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